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=> d cost

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
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CONNECT CHARGES                                            27.30      27.45
DISPLAY CHARGES                                            28.88      28.88
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FULL ESTIMATED COST                                        56.18      56.33

IN FILE 'EMBASE, SCISEARCH, MEDLINE' AT 15:55:42 ON 27 SEP 2000


=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:33:55 ON 27 SEP 2000)

     FILE 'EMBASE, SCISEARCH, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:34:08 ON 27 SEP 2000
L1         2336 S ((HUMAN CHORIONIC GONADOTROPIN) OR HCG) AND ((PREGNAN? (3A)
L
L2            0 S B152 AND B207
L3            0 S B207 AND B108 AND B109
L4          512 S L1 AND ?ASSAY?
L5         8972 S EARLY (P) ((PREGNAN? (3A) LOSS?) OR ABORT?)
L6          234 S L5 AND L4
L7          990 S CARBOHYDRATE (2A) MODIF?
L8          142 S (NICK? OR (NON NICK?)) AND HCG
L9            0 S L6 AND L7
L10           3 S L7 AND L8
L11           4 S L6 AND L8
L12           3 DUP REM L11 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
L13           1 DUP REM L10 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L14           0 S L12 AND (B109 OR B108 OR B207 OR B152)
L15           0 S L1 AND L7
L16           9 S L1 AND L8
L17           6 DUP REM L16 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
```

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 3 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2000 ISI (R)
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:350641 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 310KD
TITLE: Preparation and analysis of the common urinary forms of **human chorionic gonadotropin**
AUTHOR: Birken S (Reprint); Maydelman Y; Gawinowicz M A
CORPORATE SOURCE: COLUMBIA UNIV COLL PHYS & SURG, DEPT MED, 630 W 168 ST, NEW YORK, NY 10032 (Reprint)
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA
SOURCE: METHODS-A COMPANION TO METHODS IN ENZYMOLOGY, (MAY 2000) Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 3-14.
Publisher: ACADEMIC PRESS INC, 525 B ST, STE 1900, SAN DIEGO, CA 92101-4495.
ISSN: 1046-2023.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: LIFE
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 43
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB **Human chorionic gonadotropin** (**hCG**) is the hormone of pregnancy and forms the basis of all pregnancy tests as well as diagnostic **assays** for a variety of pathological states including certain types of cancers and some diseases of pregnancy and genetic abnormalities. In recent years, the discovery of the diagnostic utility of measurement of the free subunits and fragments of the hormone, especially in urine, has proven of special use for diagnosis of very **early pregnancy loss**, an important phenomenon related to infertility, as well as part of screening programs for Down Syndrome and gynecological cancers. This article summarizes existing and new methods for the preparation of **hCG**, its subunits, and the beta core fragment from urinary sources, The methods for proper analyses of these materials are also described to enable investigators to prepare and analyze these materials in various quantities in their own laboratories. (C) 2000 Academic Press.

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 3 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998153435 EMBASE
TITLE: Diagnostic problems with variant forms of **human chorionic gonadotropin**.
AUTHOR: Udoji W.C.; Victory D.F.; Cartwright P.S.; Bohler H.L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. W.C. Udoji, Department of Pathology, Metropolitan Nashville Gen. Hospital, 1818 Albion St., Nashville, TN 37208, United States. Jgowen@nashville.org
SOURCE: Laboratory Medicine, (1998) 29/4 (243-246).
Refs: 15
ISSN: 0007-5027 CODEN: LBMEBX
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
010 Obstetrics and Gynecology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Serum and urine levels of **human chorionic gonadotropin** (**hCG**) were measured in four women who sustained fetal **loss** in **early pregnancy**. Intact **hCG** was detectable in the urine when the quantitative serum level of .beta.-**hCG** (total .beta.) was less then 5 mIU/mL

(5 U/L). Paired serum and urine samples subsequently were analyzed for total and intact **hCG** using research methods. The results suggested that the discrepancies were due to the presence of large quantities of **nicked hCG** in the serum and to differences in its recognition by various **immunoassays**. Laboratorians need to recognize the existence of variant forms of **hCG** and differences in their recognition by different **immunoassays**.

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 3 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2000 ISI (R)
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:98274 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: YT139
TITLE: Urine beta-core fragment, a potential screening test for ectopic pregnancy and spontaneous **abortion**
AUTHOR: Cole L A (Reprint); Isozaki T; Jones E E
CORPORATE SOURCE: YALE UNIV, SCH MED, DEPT OBSTET & GYNECOL, 333 CEDAR ST, NEW HAVEN, CT 06477 (Reprint)
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA
SOURCE: FETAL DIAGNOSIS AND THERAPY, (NOV-DEC 1997) Vol. 12, No. 6, pp. 336-339.
Publisher: KARGER, ALLSCHWILERSTRASSE 10, CH-4009 BASEL, SWITZERLAND.
ISSN: 1015-3837.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: CLIN
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 23

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB The incidence of ectopic pregnancy in the United States has risen 6-fold in the last three decades. It now accounts for about 2% of reported pregnancies. Tests are now needed to identify ectopic pregnancy before it is clinically evident. We evaluated **human chorionic gonadotropin** beta-core fragment as a test to predict ectopic pregnancy and spontaneous **abortion**.

Urine samples were collected from women with in vitro fertilized pregnancies, 2 1/2-5 weeks after embryo transfer. Fifty samples were collected from those later shown to have normal intrauterine pregnancies, samples from 13 women subsequently found (at 5-9.3 weeks) to have ectopic gestations, and 15 from those with impending spontaneous **abortion**. beta-Core fragment levels were determined by **immunoassay**, and results normalized to creatinine concentration. Median beta-core fragment levels at 2 1/2-3, 3-4, and 4-5 weeks after embryo transfer, were 6.7, 91 and 737 mu g/g for unaffected pregnancies, 1.0, 5.9 and 0.6 mu g/g for impending ectopic pregnancies (0.15, 0.065 and 0.0008, multiples of the unaffected pregnancy median, MoM), and 0.75, 6.8 and 12 mu g/g for impending spontaneous **abortions** (0.11, 0.07 and 0.016 MoM). A gestation-linked curve was modeled to discriminate unaffected pregnancy from impending ectopic gestation or spontaneous **abortion**. Plotted beta-core fragment levels were below this curve in 12 of 13 (92%) women with impending ectopic pregnancy, in 10 of 15 (67%) with spontaneous **abortion** outcome, and in 2 of 50 (4%) with intrauterine pregnancy and term outcome.

Measurement of urine beta-core fragment at 2 1/2-5 weeks after embryo transfer (4 1/2-7 weeks after last menstrual period) might be useful for identifying failing pregnancies. Over three quarters (predictive value positive 76%) of those with low beta-core fragment levels have ectopic pregnancy or spontaneous **abortion**. On the contrary, 95% (predictive value negative) of those with normal range test values may be predicted to have a nonfailing term pregnancy. Diagnosis of ectopic pregnancy could be confirmed by transvaginal ultrasound, and ectopic pregnancy terminated **early** by nonsurgical methods, with minimal mortality or fertility loss. Major fetal defects that cause spontaneous **abort** pregnancies may also be recognized by transvaginal ultrasound. In such cases, chorionic villous sampling or possibly

termination may be considered.

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 3 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2000 ISI (R)
TI Preparation and analysis of the common urinary forms of **human chorionic gonadotropin**
AB **Human chorionic gonadotropin** (**hCG**) is the hormone of pregnancy and forms the basis of all pregnancy tests as well as diagnostic **assays** for a variety of pathological states including certain types of cancers and some diseases of pregnancy and genetic abnormalities. In. . . the free subunits and fragments of the hormone, especially in urine, has proven of special use for diagnosis of very **early pregnancy loss**, an important phenomenon related to infertility, as well as part of screening programs for Down Syndrome and gynecological cancers. This article summarizes existing and new methods for the preparation of **hCG**, its subunits, and the beta core fragment from urinary sources, The methods for proper analyses of these materials are also. . .
STP KeyWords Plus (R): BETA-CORE FRAGMENT; FREE ALPHA-SUBUNIT; HUMAN CHORIOGONADOTROPIN; PREGNANCY URINE; **HCG**; SERUM; HETEROGENEITY; PROTEIN; **NICKING**; MARKER

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 3 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.DUPLICATE 1
TI Diagnostic problems with variant forms of **human chorionic gonadotropin**.
AB Serum and urine levels of **human chorionic gonadotropin** (**hCG**) were measured in four women who sustained fetal **loss** in **early pregnancy**. Intact **hCG** was detectable in the urine when the quantitative serum level of .beta.-**hCG** (total .beta.) was less then 5 mIU/mL (5 U/L). Paired serum and urine samples subsequently were analyzed for total and intact **hCG** using research methods. The results suggested that the discrepancies were due to the presence of large quantities of **nicked hCG** in the serum and to differences in its recognition by various **immunoassays**. Laboratorians need to recognize the existence of variant forms of **hCG** and differences in their recognition by different **immunoassays**.
CT Medical Descriptors:
*fetus wastage: DI, diagnosis
urine level
blood level
immunoassay
abdominal pain
vagina bleeding
human
female
case report
adult
article
*chorionic gonadotropin: EC, endogenous compound
NP (1) Tosoh AIA-600; **(2) Icon II HCG**

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 3 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2000 ISI (R)
TI Urine beta-core fragment, a potential screening test for ectopic pregnancy and spontaneous **abortion**
AB . . . about 2% of reported pregnancies. Tests are now needed to identify ectopic pregnancy before it is clinically evident. We evaluated **human chorionic gonadotropin** beta-core

fragment as a test to predict ectopic pregnancy and spontaneous **abortion**.

Urine samples were collected from women with in vitro fertilized pregnancies, 2 1/2-5 weeks after embryo transfer. Fifty samples were. . . samples from 13 women subsequently found (at 5-9.3 weeks) to have ectopic gestations, and 15 from those with impending spontaneous **abortion**. beta-Core fragment levels were determined by **immunoassay**, and results normalized to creatinine concentration. Median beta-core fragment levels at 2 1/2-3, 3-4, and 4-5 weeks after embryo transfer,. . . 0.065 and 0.0008, multiples of the unaffected pregnancy median, MoM), and 0.75, 6.8 and 12 mu g/g for impending spontaneous **abortions** (0.11, 0.07 and 0.016 MoM). A gestation-linked curve was modeled to discriminate unaffected pregnancy from impending ectopic gestation or spontaneous **abortion**. Plotted beta-core fragment levels were below this curve in 12 of 13 (92%) women with impending ectopic pregnancy, in 10 of 15 (67%) with spontaneous **abortion** outcome, and in 2 of 50 (4%) with intrauterine pregnancy and term outcome.

Measurement of urine beta-core fragment at 2. . . pregnancies. Over three quarters (predictive value positive 76%) of those with low beta-core fragment levels have ectopic pregnancy or spontaneous **abortion**. On the contrary, 95% (predictive value negative) of those with normal range test values may be predicted to have a nonfailing term pregnancy. Diagnosis of ectopic pregnancy could be confirmed by transvaginal ultrasound, and ectopic pregnancy terminated **early** by nonsurgical methods, with minimal mortality or fertility loss. Major fetal defects that cause spontaneous **abort** pregnancies may also be recognized by transvaginal ultrasound. In such cases, chorionic villous sampling or possibly termination may be considered.

ST Author Keywords: ectopic pregnancy; extrauterine; spontaneous **abortion**; core fragment; beta-core; screening; **hCG**; **human chorionic gonadotropin**; transvaginal ultrasound

STP KeyWords Plus (R): SALPINGOSTOMY; **NICKING**; **HCG**

=> d l13 ibib ab kwic

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 1 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95063691 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1995063691
TITLE: The role of glycosylation in regulating the glycoprotein hormone free .alpha.- subunit and free .beta.-subunit combination in the extraembryonic coelomic fluid of early pregnancy.
AUTHOR: Blithe D.L.; Iles R.K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: NICHHD, National Institutes of Health, Building 10,Bethesda, MD 20892, United States
SOURCE: Endocrinology, (1995) 136/3 (903-910).
ISSN: 0013-7227 CODEN: ENDOAO
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 003 Endocrinology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB The extraembryonic coelomic fluid (EECF) represents a major compartment in the fetal-placental unit during the first trimester of pregnancy. The compartment is composed of the fluid contained between the chorionic and amniotic membranes. The levels of glycoprotein hormone free .alpha.-subunit and free .beta.-subunit in the EECF far exceed those in the amniotic fluid or maternal serum. Furthermore, the level of free a in this compartment is twice that of intact **hCG**. We purified the glycoprotein hormone free .alpha.-subunit from a pool of EECF. This free .alpha.-subunit was found to be larger in size than the .alpha.-subunit of intact **hCG**. The size difference was observed by sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis under reduced and denatured conditions. The carbohydrate composition of the EECF free .alpha.-subunit indicated a higher degree of oligosaccharide branching, as evidenced by larger amounts of fucose, sialic acid, galactose, and N-acetylglucosamine than were present on combined **hCG**.alpha.. These differences in size and carbohydrate composition argue strongly against the concept that free .alpha.- subunits might originate from dissociation of intact **hCG** or '**nicked**' **hCG**. The free subunits of the EECF were evaluated for their ability to combine with the corresponding subunit obtained by dissociation of intact **hCG**. EECF free .beta. was able to combine with **hCG**.alpha. to form intact **hCG**. In contrast, EECF free .alpha. was unable to combine with **hCG**.beta. to form intact **hCG**. However, after removal of the asparagine-linked glycans by treatment with N-glycanase, most of the previously uncombinable free .alpha.-subunits were able to combine with **hCG**.beta.. These data demonstrate that the N-linked oligosaccharide(s) of EECF free a function to prevent the molecule from combining with the available and combinable free .beta.-subunits that coexist in the same physiological compartment during early pregnancy. In view of the large amount of free .alpha. that is present in the EECF and the observation that, in vitro, free .alpha. can stimulate uterine decidual cell PRL secretion, together with the close apposition of free .alpha.-producing cells to decidual cells, it is likely that EECF free a has a function in early pregnancy. **Carbohydrate modifications** generated during the biosynthesis of EECF free .alpha.-subunit ensure that a population of free .alpha. molecules can exist in the presence of substantial quantities of free .beta.-subunits,

and correspondingly, these same **carbohydrate modifications** function to permit the existence of free .beta.-subunits in the same gestational compartment with free .alpha. molecules. Whether there is a function for free .beta.-subunits in early pregnancy remains to be demonstrated.

AB . . . the amniotic fluid or maternal serum. Furthermore, the level of free a in this compartment is twice that of intact **hCG**. We purified the glycoprotein hormone free .alpha.-subunit from a pool of EECF. This free .alpha.-subunit was found to be larger in size than the .alpha.-subunit of intact **hCG**. The size difference was observed by sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis under reduced and denatured conditions. The carbohydrate composition of. . . of oligosaccharide branching, as evidenced by larger amounts of fucose, sialic acid, galactose, and N-acetylglucosamine than were present on combined **hCG**.alpha.. These differences in size and carbohydrate composition argue strongly against the concept that free .alpha.-subunits might originate from dissociation of intact **hCG** or ' **nicked' hCG**. The free subunits of the EECF were evaluated for their ability to combine with the corresponding subunit obtained by dissociation of intact **hCG**. EECF free .beta. was able to combine with **hCG**.alpha. to form intact **hCG**. In contrast, EECF free .alpha. was unable to combine with **hCG**.beta. to form intact **hCG**. However, after removal of the asparagine-linked glycans by treatment with N-glycanase, most of the previously uncombinable free .alpha.-subunits were able to combine with **hCG**.beta.. These data demonstrate that the N-linked oligosaccharide(s) of EECF free a function to prevent the molecule from combining with the. . . of free .alpha.-producing cells to decidual cells, it is likely that EECF free a has a function in early pregnancy. **Carbohydrate modifications** generated during the biosynthesis of EECF free .alpha.-subunit ensure that a population of free .alpha. molecules can exist in the presence of substantial quantities of free .beta.-subunits, and correspondingly, these same **carbohydrate modifications** function to permit the existence of free .beta.-subunits in the same gestational compartment with free .alpha. molecules. Whether there is. . .

L17 ANSWER 2 OF 6 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999113037 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99113037
TITLE: Evaluation of **nicked human chorionic gonadotropin** content in clinical specimens by a specific immunometric assay.
AUTHOR: Kovalevskaya G; Birken S; Kakuma T; Schlatterer J; O'Connor J F
CORPORATE SOURCE: Irving Center for Clinical Research, Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, NY 10032, USA.. gk49@columbia.edu
CONTRACT NUMBER: ES07589 (NCRR)
M01-RR00645 (NICHD)
HD15454
SOURCE: CLINICAL CHEMISTRY, (1999 Jan) 45 (1) 68-77.
Journal code: DBZ. ISSN: 0009-9147.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199903
ENTRY WEEK: 19990305

AB We report the development and characterization of an IRMA for the direct measurement of **nicked human chorionic gonadotropin** (hCGn) in blood and urine. hCGn derived from a reference preparation of **hCG** used as an immunogen elicits monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) with enhanced recognition of human luteinizing hormone epitopes. The most specific assay for pregnancy hCGn is an IRMA composed of one mAb to choriocarcinoma-derived hCGn (C5) and a second mAb developed from immunization with normal-pregnancy hCGn. This assay was used to evaluate hCGn profiles in normal, in vitro fertilization, Down syndrome, and ectopic pregnancies. In all pregnancies, hCGn was usually present in much lower concentrations than the **non-nicked hCG** isoform. Our results suggest that some form of physical separation from the overwhelming quantities of **non-nicked hCG** present in clinical specimens will be required before accurate immunochemical estimations of hCGn can be made.

TI Evaluation of **nicked human chorionic gonadotropin** content in clinical specimens by a specific immunometric assay.

AB We report the development and characterization of an IRMA for the direct measurement of **nicked human chorionic gonadotropin** (hCGn) in blood and urine. hCGn derived from a reference preparation of **hCG** used as an immunogen elicits monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) with enhanced recognition of human luteinizing hormone epitopes. The most specific assay. . . vitro fertilization, Down syndrome, and ectopic pregnancies. In all pregnancies, hCGn was usually present in much lower concentrations than the **non-nicked hCG** isoform. Our results suggest that some form of physical separation from the overwhelming quantities of **non-nicked hCG** present in clinical specimens will be required before accurate immunochemical estimations of hCGn can be made.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Female; Human; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Abortion, Spontaneous: UR, urine
Antibodies, Monoclonal: IM, immunology
Antibody Specificity
Biological Markers: BL, blood
Biological Markers: UR, urine
Choriocarcinoma: BL, . . .

L17 ANSWER 4 OF 6 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998015299 EMBASE
TITLE: Immunoassay of **human chorionic gonadotropin**, its free subunits, and metabolites.
AUTHOR: Cole L.A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: L.A. Cole, hCG Reference Laboratory, Department of Obstetrics/Gynecology, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT 06520, United States. laurence.cole@yale.edu
SOURCE: Clinical Chemistry, (1997) 43/12 (2233-2243).
Refs: 41
ISSN: 0009-9147 CODEN: CLCHAU
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 010 Obstetrics and Gynecology
029 Clinical Biochemistry
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Multiple **hCG**-related molecules are present in pregnancy serum and urine samples. These include **non-nicked hCG** (the hormone), **nicked hCG**, hyper- and hypoglycosylated **hCG**, **hCG** missing the C-terminal extension, free .alpha.-subunit, large free .alpha.-subunit, free .beta.-subunit, **nicked** free .beta.-subunit, and .beta.-core fragment. Over 100 immunoassays are sold for quantifying **hCG**-related molecules in serum or urine. Each measures **non-nicked hCG** and one of seven combinations of the other **hCG**-related molecules. This is the source of interassay discordance in **hCG** determinations. Whereas minor variations are noted in different kit results in normal pregnancy samples (more than twofold variation), much larger variations may be found in two immunoassay results in irregular gestations (spontaneous **abortion**, aneuploidy, preeclampsia, cancers, and trophoblast disease). Care is needed in choosing an immunoassay. What the assay measures may be more important than its cost or speed. This article reviews the structure of **hCG** and related molecules. It examines the stability and degradation of **hCG**, and recognition of **hCG**-related molecules by different types of immunoassay. Also reviewed are new assays for specifically detecting these other **hCG**-related molecules.

TI Immunoassay of **human chorionic gonadotropin**, its free subunits, and metabolites.

AB Multiple **hCG**-related molecules are present in pregnancy serum and urine samples. These include **non-nicked hCG** (the hormone), **nicked hCG**, hyper- and hypoglycosylated **hCG**, **hCG** missing the C-terminal extension, free .alpha.-subunit, large free .alpha.-subunit, free .beta.-subunit, **nicked** free .beta.-subunit, and .beta.-core fragment. Over 100 immunoassays are sold for quantifying **hCG**-related molecules in serum or urine. Each measures **non-nicked hCG** and one of seven combinations of the other **hCG**-related molecules. This is the source of interassay discordance in **hCG** determinations. Whereas minor variations are noted in different kit results in normal pregnancy samples (more than twofold variation), much larger variations may be found in two immunoassay results in irregular gestations (spontaneous **abortion**, aneuploidy, preeclampsia, cancers, and trophoblast disease). Care is needed in choosing an immunoassay. What the assay measures may be more important than its cost or speed. This article reviews the structure of

hCG and related molecules. It examines the stability and degradation of **hCG**, and recognition of **hCG**-related molecules by different types of immunoassay. Also reviewed are new assays for specifically detecting these other **hCG**-related molecules.

CT Medical Descriptors:
*hormone determination
*pregnancy complication
immunoassay
beta chain
carboxy terminal sequence
alpha chain
clinical feature
spontaneous abortion
aneuploidy
preeclampsia
uterus cancer
ovary cancer
trophoblastic disease
review

L17 ANSWER 5 OF 6 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2000 ISI (R)
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:98274 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: YT139
TITLE: Urine beta-core fragment, a potential screening test for ectopic pregnancy and spontaneous **abortion**
AUTHOR: Cole L A (Reprint); Isozaki T; Jones E E
CORPORATE SOURCE: YALE UNIV, SCH MED, DEPT OBSTET & GYNECOL, 333 CEDAR ST, NEW HAVEN, CT 06477 (Reprint)
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA
SOURCE: FETAL DIAGNOSIS AND THERAPY, (NOV-DEC 1997) Vol. 12, No. 6, pp. 336-339.
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ISSN: 1015-3837.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: CLIN
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 23
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and spontaneous **abortion**

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ST Author Keywords: ectopic pregnancy; extrauterine; spontaneous **abortion**; core fragment; beta-core; screening; **hCG**; **human chorionic gonadotropin**; transvaginal ultrasound

STP KeyWords Plus (R): SALPINGOSTOMY; **NICKING**; **HCG**

L17 ANSWER 6 OF 6 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94008358 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1994008358
TITLE: **Human chorionic gonadotropin**: Molecular forms, detection, and clinical implications.
AUTHOR: Bidart J.-M.; Bellet D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Molecular Immunology, Institut Gustave-Roussy, URA CNRS 1484,75006 Paris, France
SOURCE: Trends in Endocrinology and Metabolism, (1993) 4/9 (285-291).
ISSN: 1043-2760 CODEN: TENME4
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 003 Endocrinology
005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
010 Obstetrics and Gynecology
016 Cancer
029 Clinical Biochemistry
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Different molecular forms of **human chorionic gonadotropin** (**hCG**) have been identified in biologic fluids of patients with various physiopathologic processes. These materials include (a) the intact heterodimer **hCG** comprising two mature .alpha. and .beta. subunits, and (b) the uncombined or free forms of the .alpha. (**hCG**.alpha.) and .beta. subunit (**hCG** .beta.), and several fragments of **hCG** such as the **nicked** forms of both **hCG** and free **hCG**.beta. and its ending degradation product, the .beta.-core fragment or **hCG**.beta.cf. The determination of **hCG** and related molecules in biologic fluids is usually achieved by immunologic procedures, but discrepancies among kits remain a problem in clinical practice. Specific measurements of **hCG** and of, independently, its free .beta. subunit are important in the diagnosis and follow-up of either trophoblastic diseases or testicular cancers, whereas only the free **hCG**.beta. has to be assayed for detection in nongonadal and nonplacental tumors.

TI **Human chorionic gonadotropin**: Molecular forms, detection, and clinical implications.

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CT Medical Descriptors:
*body . . . DI, diagnosis
chromosome disorder: DI, diagnosis

ectopic pregnancy: DI, diagnosis
hormone blood level
hormone urine level
human
hydatidiform mole: DI, diagnosis
hypophysis
hypophysis tumor: DI, diagnosis
placenta
pregnancy
priority journal
review
seminoma: DI, diagnosis
spontaneous abortion: DI, diagnosis
testis cancer: DI, diagnosis
trophoblastic disease: DI, diagnosis
*chorionic gonadotropin alpha subunit: EC, endogenous compound
*chorionic gonadotropin beta subunit: EC,. . .